



SIGTARP

Office of the Special Inspector General
For The Troubled Asset Relief Program

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MAN SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR MULTIMILLION DOLLAR LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME

Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program Christy Goldsmith Romero and United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut John H. Durham announced that Daniel Carpenter was sentenced today by U.S. District Judge Robert N. Chatigny in Hartford to two years and six months of imprisonment, followed by three years of supervised release, for defrauding insurance companies into issuing insurance policies on the lives of elderly people for the financial benefit of Carpenter and other investors in the scheme.

On June 9, 2016, Judge Chatigny found Carpenter guilty of 57 counts of conspiracy, mail and wire fraud, money laundering and illegal monetary transaction offenses stemming from the scheme, also known as a stranger-originated life insurance scheme. The verdict followed a bench trial that began on February 16, 2016 and concluded on March 21, 2016. Carpenter had waived his right to a trial by jury.

According to the evidence at trial, Carpenter controlled a series of companies, based in Simsbury and Stamford, that developed the Charter Oak Trust (the "Trust"), an employee welfare benefit plan and trust whose primary objective was to secure insurance policies on the lives of elderly individuals that could be held by Carpenter's companies as investments, or resold on the life settlement market, which is a third-party market for life insurance policies. Typically, insurance agents working with, for, or on behalf of Carpenter and his companies approached elderly individuals (the "Straw Insureds"). The agents promised to provide the Straw Insureds with free life insurance for two years, and, at the end of the two years, would attempt to sell the policies on the life settlement market. In most cases, the agents promised the Straw Insureds that they would receive a portion of any sale proceeds.

The evidence at trial established that Carpenter, working with insurance agents, caused to be submitted to several insurance providers numerous insurance applications that contained several material misrepresentations, including falsely denying that third-parties were paying the premiums for the insurance, falsely denying discussions about the resale of the policies, falsely inflating the net worth and/or income of the insured, and falsely claiming that the insurance was being purchased for legitimate estate planning-related needs. All applications were signed by Carpenter's brother-in-law, who acted as trustee of the Charter Oak Trust, which was to be the "owner" of all policies in the trust. Moreover, the applications purported that the Charter Oak Trust was a bona fide welfare benefit trust under Internal Revenue Code Section 419(e), wherein employers would be making contributions to the Charter Oak Trust in order to fund the life insurance policies for the benefit of certain select employees.

The evidence further established that, in truth, no “employer” or Straw Insured ever paid a premium into the Charter Oak Trust. Rather, the premiums were funded by loans primarily from another company headquartered in Simsbury and controlled by Carpenter. In many cases, those loans were, in turn, financed by another third-party financing company based in Stamford. The loan arrangements were withheld from the insurance providers, who would not have issued policies had they known the true nature of the Charter Oak Trust, and had the insurance applications been filled out truthfully. Based on the false applications that were submitted to the insurance providers, the Charter Oak Trust procured 84 insurance policies that had a total aggregate death benefit of more than \$459 million on the lives of 76 different Straw Insureds. In addition, another company controlled by Carpenter received more than \$12 million in commissions from the insurance providers, who would not have paid the commissions had they known about the false representations on the insurance applications and the true nature of the Charter Oak Trust.

Finally, the trial evidence showed that one Straw Insured died within the first two years of the issuance of the two insurance policies on his life. Those policies had been issued in late 2006 and early 2007 based on misrepresentations similar to those described above, specifically that his policies were not being funded by a third party and were not intended for resale. The two insurance policies had a combined death benefit of \$30 million, which the insurer paid to the Charter Oak Trust in May 2009. At Carpenter’s direction, the Charter Oak Trust failed to pay the \$30 million to the Straw Insured’s beneficiary, and instead used the funds to pay for various expenses, including other insurance premiums that were related to the underlying fraud, as well as to purchase a home in Rhode Island.

Judge Chatigny will issue a restitution order at a later date.

Carpenter, who is released on bond, was ordered to report to prison on March 4, 2019.

Carpenter was previously convicted in the District of Massachusetts of mail fraud and wire fraud offenses stemming from an unrelated business scheme. On February 26, 2014, he was sentenced to three years of imprisonment for those offenses.

This matter was investigated by SIGTARP, the U.S. Department of Labor – Office of the Inspector General, and the U.S. Department of Labor – Employee Benefits Security Administration’s Boston Office. The case was prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorneys David E. Novick and Neeraj N. Patel.

About SIGTARP

The Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP) is a federal law enforcement agency that targets crime at financial institutions or in TARP housing programs and is an independent watchdog protecting the interests of the America people. SIGTARP investigations have resulted in the recovery of \$10 billion and 263 defendants sentenced to prison.

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